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SERVICE STATIONS
TEL AVIV, HAIFA, JERUSALEM
MOST UP-TO-DATE
LUBRICATING & WASHING FACILITIES
FOR ALL MAKES AND TYPES OF VEHICLES

Column One
By David Courtney

Area of Control To Be Restricted

THE House of Commons fuses about the P.O.W. camps in South Korea was to be expected. Consistently since the seizure of Brigadier General Dodd by mutinous prisoners at Kojé Island, the newspapers have carried alarming reports of insurrection, indiscriminate shootings by U.N. troops called in to restore order, forcible screening and brutal intimidation of prisoners by their Communist leaders. Mr. Attlee has asked for a White Paper and it is clear that something of the kind is urgently called for.

It is obvious that something is seriously the matter, which cannot be fobbed off with charges against Communist "agitators" among the non-Communist and wavering minority. The mere fact that two successive camp commanders should have been reduced to their substantive ranks, and that General Mark Clark should have been ordered to reprimand Brigadier General Young, commander of the Army Base Section at Pusan, is evidence of grave fault in administration and probably in policy.

THE U.N., which is ultimately responsible, cannot afford this kind of scandal. The breath of suspicion is bad enough. It cannot be allowed to rise to the volume of a roaring wind. On May 22, in an atmosphere thickened by charge and counter-charge and worsened by a new incident, two days earlier, at the Pusan P.O.W. camp, when one prisoner was killed and 85 injured, Admiral Joy made an extraordinary farewell statement to the Communists in special reference to the prisoners of war, of whom a considerable number have sworn their old allegiance, he said: "These are values we will not barter for they are one and the same (with the principles which motivated the U.N. Command to oppose you on the battlefield... You even have the colossal impudence to document your position by referring to the Geneva Convention... Apparently you cannot comprehend that strong and proud and free nations can make costly sacrifices for principles because they are strong, and dignified in face of abuse and deceit because they are proud, and can speak honestly because they are free and do not fear the truth."

ONE may profoundly hope that these precepts will be justified by example. On the evidence so far from Kojé and Pusan there is no unusual reason for supposing that the U.N. Command in Korea has at any time had any directive contrary to the spirit expressed in Admiral Joy's angry rhetorical farewell. But it is clear that if the principles common to civilized nations and referred to by Admiral Joy are to be made headway in the Far East, against the rising tide of Communism, there must be no reason, even if its source is mere muddle, incompetence and administrative confusion, giving cause or occasion for the shameful suspicion set up by the Kojé and Pusan incidents. Unfortunately, the Red Cross report on the Kojé insurrection simply puts down the two sides of the case as provided for it, in the one instance by the commandant at the time of the enquiry and in the other by a prisoner who is referred to as "the man of confidence." Nothing seems to have been done to check the accuracy of either of the informants' testimony. What the situation is today there is no knowing.

Tel Aviv, May 28

Relaxation of certain controls was foreshadowed in the Knesset yesterday by the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Dr. Dov Joseph. He told the House that in a few days time his Ministry would submit specific proposals to the Cabinet for approval.

The Minister made it clear that the proposed action did not imply a retreat from the policy of economic controls. It resulted from the fact, he said, that in some cases controls had failed.

We came to the conclusion that it might be wise to restrict controls to a smaller range of commodities and try to make control over the remainder more effective.

The announcement was received with loud calls of approval from the benches of the General Zionists, who have been leading the fight for decontrol in the Knesset. Mr. Yosef Sapir exclaimed: "But that is what I've been saying all along!"

No Monopoly on Wisdom
Dr. Joseph replied: "We have no monopoly on wisdom. It may be that you also once said something that's correct."

The Minister gave no indication as to which controls it was proposed to lift. In the debate later, Mr. Akiva Govrin (Mapai) advised the Government to consider lifting clothing rationing at the time it was introduced "most of the arguments used no longer apply." He also urged decontrol of a range of vegetables, but said that even the farmers acknowledged that control over four or five types must be maintained.

Mr. Govrin is the Mapai whip in the Knesset, which gave added weight to his remarks. Another Mapai speaker, Rabbi Reuben Feldman, also favoured restricting controls, but two Mapai women, Mrs. Devorah Nezer and Mrs. Sarah Kalfit, on the other hand, opposed it. Two other speakers of coalition parties, Mr. Michael Hazani (Hapoel Hamizrachi) and Mr. Shlomo Lorence (Poalei Agudat Israel), favoured relaxation.

Inherited from Mandatory

The occasion for the debate was the introduction by the Minister of Commerce of a new omnibus economic control bill incorporating the powers enjoyed by the Government through a wide range of emergency regulations and ordinances inherited from the Mandatory Government. In some respects the Government's powers would be broadened by the new measure and in some respects they would be curbed (see next column). The draft law was based upon a bill which had passed its first reading in the First Knesset but died in the Economic Committee when the Knesset was dissolved.

Except for the shift in the Mapai ranks toward relaxing controls, the debate ran true to form. General Zionist speakers, Mr. Yosef Sapir and Mr. Elimelech Rinali, advocated outright rejection of the bill (Continued on Page 2 - Col. 3)

J'lem Area Doubled

The Jerusalem Municipality area was doubled last night with the announcement by the District Representative, Dr. Abraham Biran, that the Government had approved the extension of the capital's boundaries to include Beit Maznli, Manahat (Malha), Ein Karem (including the projected University City and Medical Centre area) and Lower Motza.

In a report to the Municipal Council, Dr. Biran pointed out that this area would now consist of 53,500 dunams, compared with the 16,000 after the War of Independence and the 18,000 during the Mandate. The area will now include 150-160,000 persons, compared with the 100,000 during the Mandate.

He stressed the need for planning, noting that the new area includes sections which could be used for agriculture, industry and parks. The Government would continue to aid the Municipality, he said, particularly to support the new communities of Ein Karem and Manahat.

Acting Mayor E. Eliazar and members of the Council unanimously expressed their thanks at the extension of the city's limits, although some regretted that Ramat Rahel and Sha'ar HaEzra had not been included. The need for detailed planning and additional Government financial assistance were also emphasized.

Labour Statement
Before the Council meeting, a statement by the Jerusalem Labour Council was circulated concerning the right-wing majority coalition for "pushing the capital into near bankruptcy — financial and moral." Turning the recent increase in taxes and water rates "illegal," the Labour Council served notice it would take court action against the measure.

A delegation, representing the 50 families in Beit Maznli, told the press before the meeting, that unless work on their sewerage system was resumed immediately, they would stop a public demonstration. Later, Mr. Eliazar announced that the Municipality of Labour owed the city 1.5 million for the project and that work at Beit Maznli could be resumed only if these funds were forthcoming.

Mr. Arye Laufer, of Rishon leZion, who was driving, was shot in both hands but con-

Josephthal Says 'No to Offer Of New Post

LYDDA AIRPORT, Tuesday (ITM). — "I could not see any way clear to accepting proposals put to me by the Prime Minister, as I was doubtful if I could carry the very heavy burden involved," Dr. Giora Josephthal, member of the Jewish Agency Executive, said today before returning to London by Sabena.

Dr. Josephthal was replying to questions whether he had been offered the portfolio of Minister of Finance in place of Mr. E. Kaplan, who has resigned. He refused to divulge any details of his talks with Mr. Ben Gurion.

Asked whether he had refused the task because the control of foreign currency had been removed from the job offered, Dr. Josephthal laughed and said that there were certainly many persons willing to accept the portfolio under such conditions and he might be among them.

Dr. Josephthal said he was returning to the reparations delegation with instructions from the Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance, but said he could not divulge details. Dr. P. Shinar, another member of the delegation, will return to Israel shortly for a short private visit.

KAPLAN STAYS UNTIL JULY 1

Mr. Eliezer Kaplan has agreed to continue as Finance Minister until July 1 to enable Prime Minister David Ben Gurion to conduct various negotiations for appointing his successor, it was learned in Jerusalem yesterday.

Mr. Kaplan, despite ill health, continues to fulfil all phases of his work as Minister of Finance, it was said.

MAC Discusses Border Violations in 'Triangle'

Charges of recent border violations at Kufein and Far'un villages, in the Jordan "Triangle," were discussed by delegates of the Mixed Armistice Commission yesterday morning at Mandelbaum Gate in Jerusalem, it was announced.

A joint MAC sub-committee, accompanied by UN observers, conducted an on-the-spot investigation at Far'un village where a villager allegedly was killed by Israelis.

The MAC delegates met at Tulikarm in the afternoon to investigate the Jordan complaints. At a formal MAC meeting scheduled for today, delegates are to discuss an Israel charge that a pregnant woman was killed at Ein Iron near Jordan. A Jordan charge that a house was blown up at Kufein village on May 21 by persons who apparently came from Israel is also to be discussed.

Harvest Agreement

Israel and Jordan have agreed to prevent illegal harvesting in the common land area pending a final settlement. Border residents and security forces have been alerted to prevent such harvesting, an Army spokesman announced in Tel Aviv yesterday.

The spokesman acknowledged that Israeli soldiers opened fire on a group of Arabs, accompanied by two U.N. officers, who had entered an olive grove near the Jordan frontier. The spokesman said the soldiers were not armed and that the incident was a result of a misunderstanding.

Civilians Ambushed in Central Negev

BEERSHEBA, Tuesday.—Two out of three passengers in an open truck belonging to the Hahar cooperative were wounded yesterday when they were ambushed between Sde Boker and Tel Yehoram while on their way from Avdat (Abda) in the central Negev.

Mr. Arye Laufer, of Rishon leZion, who was driving, was shot in both hands but con-

Van Fleet Sees Rhee; New Kojé Atrocity Charge

PUSAN, Tuesday. — General James Van Fleet, 8th Army Commander, flew to Seoul today for a conference with President Syngman Rhee on the reimpediment of martial law.

Just before the session began Rhee issued a public statement explaining why he proclaimed martial law. The step he said was "necessary and long overdue" due to increasing guerrilla activity in the region.

At Panmunjom, U.N. and Communist truce negotiators met for the first time since Friday amid new Communist charges that the U.N. was using live steam torture chambers in the Kojé Island prison camp. Communist patrol efforts became more bold both in numbers and intensity on Monday night as 8th Army troops on the Western front were alerted for a rumored offensive along the climatic invasion route to Seoul. Coming on the heels of the U.N. negotiators' threat that their armies cannot "sit by" with their prisoners "being slaughtered" in U.N. camps, the intensified activity on the front is seen here as an indication that the Communists are prepared to unleash their one-million-man army in retaliation for what they claim are the "massacres" of their prisoners in U.N. camps. (A.P. Reuter, U.P.)

CANADIAN PROTEST

OTTAWA, Tuesday. — Canada has protested to the U.S. over the dispatch of Canadian troops to Kojé Island for guard duty, without "prior consultation" with the Canadian authorities. Commenting on the protest, an 8th Army spokesman today said "this army is a U.N. army and prisoners on Kojé are U.N. prisoners. The Canadian unit was sent to Kojé with the concurrence of a senior Canadian commander in Korea."

Neo-Fascists Gain In Italian Elections

ROME, Tuesday (Reuter). — Italy's neo-Fascist movement emerged from the weekend local elections tonight as the country's third biggest political force in elections held to renew 2,600 village, town and city councils and 24 provincial councils. Premier Alcide De Gasperi's loose-knit alliance of democratic parties still formed the biggest group in the vast majority of local government bodies. Latest results, however, indicated that it represented less than 50 per cent of the nation. More than half the Italian electoral rolls backs totalitarian movements of the left or right according to the press results.

A complete count in 28 southern cities, including Sicily and Sardinia, gave the following results: Western democratic parties: 503,582 votes. Communists and allies: 719,682. Neo-Fascists and allies: 709,223.

Higher Retail Prices Permitted by Gov't

Retail prices of manufactured goods are to go up. This was learned from a statement of a Ministry of Commerce spokesman in Jerusalem yesterday who said that increased production costs will be considered in calculating any new prices.

The spokesman was commenting on an agreement reached between the Ministry and the Manufacturers' Association. The Association had earlier refused to come to terms with the Histadrut unless the increase in the Cost-of-Living allowance were taken into account in calculating new prices.

Prices of seasonal goods and products which have not yet been marketed will be based on the production costs prevalent when the new price is fixed, the spokesman added. The spokesman declined to answer questions regarding the contradiction between this agreement and the NEP principle that the "cost-plus" system would be abolished.

President Truman Condemns Aid Cuts

WASHINGTON, Tuesday. — President Truman last night denounced reductions of his defence budget and foreign aid programmes by the House of Representatives, when he spoke at a dinner of the Jewish National Fund.

"Some people would rather embarrass the White House than checkmate the Kremlin," he added. The President explained that he hoped the Senate would restore the cuts. Aid to Israel was urged to by Senator H. Alexander Smith of New Jersey, one of three Senators who had adopted a critical attitude towards Israel during last month's hearings before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Military Protocol

The military protocol provides that units can where necessary be transferred between Eastern Europe and Western Europe dependent on NATO.

Consignees in the EDC countries will have to make a commitment in each of the member countries regulated by the laws of that country. Modification plans will be drawn up by the EDC authority on the subject and will be referred to each of the member.

Adherence to instructions of the NATO commander under the EDC Command is compulsory. Regulations of general military discipline will be drawn up, these must be approved by the member countries before it becomes enforceable.

London Debt Talks Face Breakdown

By George Lichtheim, POST Correspondent

LONDON, Tuesday. — Interest in the new proposals submitted by the Germans to the Israel delegation to the reparations talks has been heightened by the simultaneous disclosure of the terms offered to Germany's commercial creditors. These are such that the "Financial Times" today speaks of a breakdown in the London Debt Conference, and threatens Germany with financial boycott unless the creditors observe better treatment.

This contrast suggests a sudden decision in Bonn to give Israel preferential treatment. Friday's German proposals to the Debt Conference are not yet officially published but are reliably understood to amount to merely one-eighth of Germany's original obligations. An annual payment of 170 million marks and cancellation of all claims of interest are reported to be the main features. A creditors' meeting yesterday considered these proposals—which are unlikely to be accepted. As to whether creditors can expect any support from the Allied governments, new that the Bonn Treaty has been signed. Failing this, their only argument is Germany's need to restore her financial credit by generous treatment of former creditors.

BYROADE LEAVES FOR TURKEY

LYDDA AIRPORT, Tuesday (ITM). — Mr. Henry Byroade, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and African Affairs at the State Department, left here by U.S. Embassy plane for Turkey today, after a week's visit. He told reporters that he had had satisfactory talks with Prime Minister David Ben Gurion and with other Cabinet members on questions of common interest.

He had not come here to make any declarations, he said, but only on a tour of the area with which he deals at the State Department, having only recently taken over his present post.

After visiting Turkey, Mr. Byroade will tour Greece and then visit Paris and London, returning to Washington on June 19. The State Department official was seen off at the airport by U.S. Ambassador Kenneth R. D. Davis, the Turkish Minister to Israel, Mr. Seyidullah Emin Wing Commander J. A. K. and Mr. S. Ben Dor, of the Foreign Ministry.

Pressmen had difficulty in speaking to Mr. Byroade and a protest was made by the Israel Journalists' Association. This afternoon the Ministry of Police against police action in trying to prevent reporters from approaching the State Department official. The reporters were kept from approaching the group of diplomats by policemen who said Mr. Byroade did not wish to speak to the press. After protesting to Mr. Ben Dor, the newsmen finally were allowed to speak to Mr. Byroade a few minutes before he was whisked off with them.

En Route to Moscow

LYDDA AIRPORT, Tuesday (ITM). — The Soviet Minister to Israel, M. Pavel I. Yershov, with his wife and daughter, left here by Swissair for Switzerland today, en route to Moscow. M. Yershov declined to talk to the pressmen, saying he spoke only Russian, but an aide said that M. Yershov was returning to the Soviet Union for short leave. During his absence, his place will be taken by the Counsellor of the Legation, M. Abramov.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

Supporters of Gen. Eisenhower yesterday were all in of the Congressional delegation to the July Republican Party Convention.

Six Nation E.D.C. Pact Creates a New Army

PARIS, Tuesday. — The Six-Power European Defence Community Treaty was signed here today after an Anglo-American declaration of support guaranteeing both their preparedness to maintain troops in Europe "as long as necessary," and their determination to prevent the creation of a separate German Army.

The Treaty, signed by France, Italy, Belgium, Western Germany, Holland and Luxembourg, is supported by fourteen protocols of which two were secret. One of the secret protocols concerns EDC's military plans; the other establishes certain "critical areas," where manufacture of atomic, chemical and bacteriological weapons, guided missiles and battleships is forbidden.

The critical areas include most of Germany. The other protocols deal with military, financial and fiscal questions, EDC's relations with NATO and Great Britain, and the status of European troops in the EDC area.

The Treaty will not come into force until ratified by all six signatories. A bitter struggle in the French and West German legislatures against ratification is envisaged, while U.S. ratification may be delayed until after the end of the presidential election.

The European army envisaged will be 1,200,000 strong, and will maintain 420,000 Germans, serving under a common command, with common pay scales, conscription period, and uniform.

English will be the common operational language. The Anglo-American guarantee promises joint action to be taken against the break up of the new European army, a precaution demanded by the French against the possible breakdown by a re-armed Germany.

Secretary of State Dean Acheson subsequently assured the French that the pact still left the door open for talks with the Russians on German unification, according to well-informed quarters.

West Germany undertakes not to make atomic bombs or long range guided missiles, according to a statement by Chancellor Adenauer to the Western Governments published simultaneously with the signature of the European defence community treaty in Paris.

The latter said that the West German Government would consider a discriminatory law if the E.D.C. Convention which does not have the right place in the constitution of E.D.C. countries does not place controls on West Germany for the production of certain weapons. (U.P. Reuter)

Ridgway Takes Over N.A.T.O. Command

PARIS, Tuesday (Reuter). — General Matthew Ridgway arrived here today to take over from General Eisenhower as Atlantic Supreme Commander in Europe and went to work immediately with a surprise visit to SHAPE for a first briefing with his new staff.

Within a few hours of stepping from a trans-Atlantic plane he was meeting his senior officers in the office of General Alfred Gruenther, his chief of staff.

First to greet General Ridgway as he stepped from the plane was General Eisenhower, who is returning to the U.S. on Saturday to enter the presidential election campaign. Others at the airport included Lord Ismay, NATO Secretary-General and Field Marshal Lord Montgomery, General Ridgway's deputy.

A force of 400 police ringed the airport as part of elaborate security arrangements against possible Communist demonstrations.

Hauteclouque To Press Reforms

TUNIS, Tuesday (Reuter). — Resident-General Count de Hauteclouque will fly to Paris tomorrow to discuss the direct application of the constitutional reform programme already proposed by France, instead of making further efforts to form a Franco-Tunisian commission to codify the reforms and give them joint sanction.

In view of the probable unpopularity of such a decision, it is expected that Premier Baccouche may be called to Paris for consultation. General Garbay, Commander of French forces in Tunisia returned from Paris yesterday after consultations with Marshal Juin and Foreign Ministry officials on the state of public order in the protectorate.

The country was generally calm yesterday — the third day of Ramadan. The Neo-Destour Nationalist Party asked that there be no joy or gaiety in this Ramadan of sorrow for the Tunisian nation. Moslems seemed to be obeying the call for gloom.

Egypt to Censor Diplomatic Bulletins

CAIRO, Tuesday (Reuter). — All foreign embassies and legations in the country have been requested to submit their news bulletins to press censorship, an Egyptian Foreign Ministry spokesman announced last night.

The request was contained in a circular note sent to the embassies and legations by the Ministry. A severe protest against the continuation of the present drastic censorship regulations in Egypt was voiced by the President of the Egyptian Journalists' Association, Fikri Abbasah Pasha, A.N.A. reporter.

In a memorandum to the Minister of Interior he declared that the present restrictions were the most severe ever to have been enforced in the country. In his reply the Minister stated that only the Cabinet could end the restrictions.

President Truman Condemns Aid Cuts

WASHINGTON, Tuesday. — President Truman last night denounced reductions of his defence budget and foreign aid programmes by the House of Representatives, when he spoke at a dinner of the Jewish National Fund.

"Some people would rather embarrass the White House than checkmate the Kremlin," he added. The President explained that he hoped the Senate would restore the cuts. Aid to Israel was urged to by Senator H. Alexander Smith of New Jersey, one of three Senators who had adopted a critical attitude towards Israel during last month's hearings before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

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POLITICS AND MORAL OBLIGATIONS German Stand on Reparations

By RICHARD LOWENTHAL

It had long been known that important differences had developed between the Hague delegation to the reparations talks on the one side and Finance Minister Fritz Schaeffer and Dr. Hermann Aha, the head of the German delegation to the London debt conference, on the other. Also had, with the support of Schaeffer, taken the line that an agreed estimate of Germany's total capacity to pay would first have to be reached at the London conference, and that Israel's claims would then have to be satisfied out of this common pool, having been scaled-down to an amount which Germany's other creditors would be willing to accept as fair. Professor Boehm had stood for the opposite view that the moral claim for reparation to the Jews was not on a level with commercial debts, but would have to be treated as a first charge on German earning ability in the interest of restoring Germany's good name in the world.

Professor Boehm has now stated bluntly that he has been convinced that the resistance of the Finance Ministry and the debt conference delegation to any serious amount of reparation to the Jews is insuperable. Dr. Kuester, his deputy, who had resigned one day before him, has gone even further and has charged that the Government intended its offer seriously. What seems certain is that Dr. Adenauer's public statement on German willingness to make reparation to the Jews, which started the negotiations, was made without any preliminary investigation of the economic possibilities, and that the German delegation, sent to The Hague with rather vague instructions, was encouraged to expect a more precise offer from the Government which never came.

Boehm's Record
Professor Boehm is a leading liberal economist with a fine record of resistance to Nazism and of personal post-war initiative in promoting German reconciliation with the Jews. Dr. Kuester is a conservative lawyer who has successfully administered the restitution of property to victims of Nazism in the state of Wurttemberg-Baden. Both are men of unquestioned integrity who feel that their personal reputations and good faith have been abused.

Professor Boehm has since agreed to leave his resignation in suspense pending a final offer from the Federal Government, now promised for June 19. Only after studying this offer will he decide whether he can take the responsibility for negotiating on that basis. Dr. Kuester, on the other hand, has appealed to the German people against their Government in a strong

ly-worded broadcast on the subject. Dr. Kuester disclosed that the opposition to any definite payment offer inside the Government had not been based solely on the linkage with the London debt conference, nor on difficulties of transfer, but on the strict refusal of Finance Minister Fritz Schaeffer to make budgetary provision, in a total budget of twenty milliard Deutsche Marks (20,000 million), for even 100 million Deutsche Marks (100 million) annual payment for reparation to the Jews. Schaeffer had pointed to the anti-Semitic letters he was getting as proof that any additional tax burden for that purpose was bad party politics, and had even left the Cabinet meeting when the Hague delegation was expounding its case. In that spirit, Dr. Kuester said, "the decision was taken in Bonn that the injustices of the Hitler period shall not be paid for but shall be inherited by our children and children's children."

Minister's Opposition
Sources close to the Cabinet confirm that Minister Schaeffer had opposed any definite payment plans not only in his capacity as Finance Minister but as leader of the Bavarian Christian Social Union, and had pointed to the atmosphere created in Bavaria by the controversial trial in which Mr. Auerbach, former State Commissioner for Victims of Nazism, is now accused of graft. Professor Boehm himself

JERUSALEM ART NOTES Nordau Portraits, Landscapes

A COMPREHENSIVE exhibition of the work of Max Nordau is being shown at the Jerusalem Artists' House. Nearly 100 oil, water colour and drawings illustrate the development of the painter since his visit to Palestine in the late twenties. Unfortunately only the first 19 numbers of the catalogue are dated, which makes it rather difficult to get a clear idea of Max Nordau's artistic progress. However, her Palestinian paintings of 1928 and 1929 stand out clearly in their colourful naturalism. The best work of this period is "Wadi Kelt No. 7." There is a series of sound and strong portraits, of which No. 11, "Woman from Iraq" is his choice. "The Girl with Illuminated Book" is a most accomplished symphony of pleasing colours. "Blue Turban" and "Bracha Zefira" show Max Nordau as a highly gifted painter of fully recognizable, conservative portraits.

The French landscapes can not convince with a certain woodiness of contours and not wholly digested neo-impressionism of colour. But all the flower pieces are good. The "Bromelia" and No. 28 and 29 are excellent. As a painter of landscapes Max Nordau shows a most impressive progress in her New York landscapes, especially in 33, 34 and 35, painted in the quiet, distinct style of contemporary American realism. "Neve Han No. 10" is equally good. Max Nordau's future success as a painter of Israel landscapes lies, I firmly believe, in the adaptation of her American style of sober statement to the atmospheric conditions of Israel (as shown in "Neve Han"). We are all somewhat tired of optimistic exuberance presenting a fruit tree or an orange garden in Israel as something unique and wonderful. The manner of the American "Ashecan painters," touched up by a southern sun, is a far more suitable medium to convey the story of a hard working people, devoted to a nearly impossible task.

MUSICAL DIARY

A CONCERT arranged by the Binyan Haoma Association at the Ohel Shem on Thursday featured pianist Abby Simon, who appears for the first time in this country. The entire evening was most stimulating. Mr. Simon was seen to be an artist of considerable intellectual and technical powers. The range of his spiritual and manual flexibility was manifestly defined and developed in a programme which opened with a Toccata by Bach and ended with the atomic magnificence of a Toccata by Prokofiev. Between these two imposing works from very different worlds, the various trigrams of Schumann (the rarely played "A-B-E-G-G" variations), a Chopin sonata, Ravel's "Gaspard de la Nuit" and a Rachmaninoff prelude, evoked the unrestricted interest of the audience. I think it was in the Bach piece that Simon's sensitive but at the same time extremely determined and eloquent touch and searching thoughtfulness became most evident, while the Prokofiev Toccata was a triumph in graceful virtuosity.

Vocalists
At the I.P.O. Festival Concert for the Musicians Pension Fund at the Habimah on Sunday, the acoustic shortcomings of the hall made the vocal offerings of the evening much more appealing than the pure orchestral performances. While the tone of the instrumentalists was swallowed up by the open space and the 20-metre height of the stage, singer Jennie Tourtel, and the speaker of the "Midsummer Night's Dream" verses had a much easier time communicating with the audience.

The first part of the programme presented Mendelssohn's incidental music for the Shakespeare play, with the participation of members of the Tel Aviv Chamber Choir and the Habimah ensemble, William Steinberg conducting. Although the orchestral part was well played, it lacked communicative power; with the choir participating the situation became slightly improved, but only when I Becker (Theodore and Oberon), Pinna Perach (Titania) and A. Nini (Puck) addressed the audience was real interest established.

The star of the second part was, of course, Jennie Tourtel. I must say that the way in which she sang the original Russian aria from "The Barber of Seville," and the aria from the first act of "Carmen," was thoroughly admirable. It was not only that her voice seemed to be in especially good condition on this evening. More important were her excellent diction and fine artistry.

Mr. Steinberg's interpretation of Johann Strauss' "Perpetuum Mobile," "Pizzicato Polka" and "Blue Danube" were full of points, and they were seemingly extremely well studied. Nevertheless, it couldn't be said that the ultimate effect was a thrilling one.

Mozart and El Al
On the initiative of its director, Juval Ebenstein, the Israel Museum announces a second Mozart Competition

CONFLICT OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN INTERESTS Reaction to U.S. Tariff Policy

By ALASTAIR BUCHAN

THERE is growing concern within the American Administration at the damaging effect which the efforts to raise the United States tariff are having, both psychologically and economically, upon her relations with her allies. Within the past six months almost every one of America's allies in N.A.T.O. and in the Pacific has protested against actual or impending increases in the tariff, and on the other side the pressure from domestic interests is increasing.

The pressure to increase tariffs has taken two forms. On the one hand, a number of applications have been made to the Tariff Commission by American manufacturers for tariff increases to keep out imports from the ground that they are competing unfairly with American products and causing unemployment. These include Swiss watches, Italian pottery, British bicycles, motor bicycles, chinaware, tobacco pipes and wood-screws. The Tariff Commission has not yet announced its recommendations on any of these, but it is believed that it will shortly announce its findings in the much publicized attempt of the Harley Davidson Company to exclude light British motorcycles which are competing fiercely with its own more expensive models.

In the second place, a legislative prohibition on the imports of butter and cheese was pushed through last year by certain Senators from the dairy States and is up for renewal this year. In addition there is a Bill before Congress by which the President would be required to establish quotas on the import of any production made from materials which are at present scarce in the United States, the quotas to be fixed at half the amount imported between 1947 and 1949. This last will probably be defeated, as was a similar measure last year.

It makes America's allies unwilling to believe that she is ready to practise what she has preached and has weakened the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs negotiated in 1940 and 1950, by which the United States reduced her tariffs on a number of articles. As Mr. Acheson pointed out in a recent speech, it makes the Soviet propaganda for the reopening of East-West trade, as exemplified by the recent Moscow conference, sound far more seductive in European ears than is warranted by the reality.

In the second place, the economic effect could be devastating if the pressure for higher tariffs is not resisted. As many of America's major trading partners, including Britain, have pointed out, tariff increases coming after several years of hard effort to increase their sales to the United States will seriously jeopardise both the

America's trading partners will earn dollars and the chances of doing so. Last year the United States ran a balance of payments surplus of \$4,100m, and this year the surplus is running at the rate of \$5,100m. This must be covered either by the United States giving their trading partners aid, or by the latter imposing progressive restrictions on the purchase of American goods and services.

Freedom To Sell
In theory, it should be possible to make the legislators, the business men and the American public realize that it must either be made as easy as possible for the rest of the free world to earn dollars by sharing in the American market or they must be permanently supported with aid from the taxpayer. In theory, it should be only too plain that the American export trade depends on the ability of other countries to sell to the United States. And the theory is probably more generally accepted than it was 20 years ago. For instance, at least one of the big farm unions protested against the restrictions on dairy produce imports. The difficulty is that in each particular case when a Congressman is petitioned by a businessman or a labour leader in his area who is facing declining sales or unemployment through foreign competition, by the very nature of the American political system the particular interest is bound to outweigh the general interest.

Although the State Department has taken a vigorous stand against increased tariffs and has been supported by most of the independent press, it is aware that it will take a long period of education before the American public accepts its viewpoint.

OFNS

Readers' Letters

FOREIGN PERIODICALS
To the Editor of The POST
Sir, — Mr. Philip Cohn in his letter in your issue of May 22 refers to a report about more American books being available in our shops and comes to certain conclusions which are not correct.

Since October 1951 no licences have been issued for the import of books from the U.S.A., and no books from America are even on route to Israel. Why, therefore, the optimistic view that more American books will soon be available here?

As to Mr. Cohn's remark that there is no shortage of U.S. periodicals and newspapers we regret that this is not so. The demand for such periodicals is many times greater than the supply, and all periodicals are sold out immediately, except three American periodicals, i.e. Life, Time and Colliers which are not paid for in dollars but in Israeli currency.

The position regarding magazines and periodicals from U.K. is as unsatisfactory as from U.S.A. They are short in supply. Mr. Cohn is wrong in saying that "there appear to be more than enough copies of The Times Weekly Review." As sole distributors of The Times Review in Israel we wish to indicate that not only are all copies already sold out but we frequently receive complaints about insufficient supplies.

Nobody is more anxious than we are for sufficient supplies of foreign periodicals, but it is all a question of foreign currency. We would only add that because of the shortage, even tourists frequently have to do without their favourite publication.

PALES PRESS COMPANY LIMITED
Tel Aviv, May 23.

THE JEWISH CHRONICLE
May 23, 1952 Issue
has arrived by air.
Obtainable at bookshops and newsagents.
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Steimatzky's Agency

JEWISH OBSERVER
and
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Editor: JON KIMCHE
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"U.S.A. & U.K. Intervene in Israel Arab Relations"
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**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND DEVELOPMENT
AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION DEPT.**
REGISTRATION OF STUDENTS FOR THE MINISTRY'S AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.
Students will now be accepted for the School Year, 1952/3, for the following Agricultural Schools of the Ministry of Agriculture and Development. Details specifying the schools and terms of acceptance are mentioned below.
1. "KADOREE" AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, NEAR MOUNT TABOR.
Boarding School. Three-year curriculum. Girls will also be accepted from the beginning of the 1952/3 School Year.
Students for the 1st class will be accepted from the 5th and 6th classes of Secondary School, or parallel classes, after Entrance Examination.
2. EMEK HEFER FISHING SCHOOL, NEAR BEN SHIMON (NET) CHILDREN'S VILLAGE.
Boarding School. Three-year curriculum. Transport and School Meals: Graduates of Elementary Schools will be accepted for the first class.
3. NEGEV AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.
Boarding School. To be opened at the beginning of the 1952/3 School Year. Three-year curriculum. Boys and girls, graduates of Elementary Schools, and the 5th Class of Secondary Schools will be accepted for the 1st Class. Graduates of the 6th Class of Secondary Schools, or parallel classes, will be accepted for the 2nd class. Graduates of the 7th Class of Secondary Schools, or parallel classes only, will be accepted for the 3rd Class.
A Preparatory Class will accept children who have not completed Elementary education.
4. EIN KAREM SECONDARY AND AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, NEAR JERUSALEM.
To be opened at the beginning of the 1952/3 School Year. Boarding optional. Four-year curriculum. Boys and girls, graduates of Elementary Schools, and the 5th Class of Secondary Schools will be accepted for the 1st Class. Graduates of the 6th Class of Secondary Schools, or parallel classes, will be accepted for the 2nd class. Graduates of the 7th Class of Secondary Schools, or parallel classes only, will be accepted for the 3rd Class.
A Preparatory Class will accept children who have not completed Elementary education.
REGISTRATION.
Applications for the "Kadoree" School and the Emeq Hefer Fishing School should be submitted to the addresses mentioned above, or to the Agricultural Education Dept., Ministry, Rehov Gimel, House No. 1.
Applications for the Negev Agricultural School and the Ein Karim Secondary and Agricultural School, should be submitted to the Agricultural Education Dept., — Rehov, Rehov Gimel, House No. 1.
The closing date for registration for all the above schools is June 15, 1952.

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